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CITY ITEMS.

Closing Out at Cost,
Summer Goods. Gardiner's Opera House Shoe Store.

Ladies' and Gent's Gold Rings,
From $1 50 to $10 00, at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester.

Wood Street Property at Auction.
Merchants, capitalists and speculators will observe that on this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, T. A. McClelland will sell at Auction that valuable Lot of Ground fronting on Wood street, and adjoining the "Tradesman's National Bank." This is a rare opportunity for investment in a very desirable business location. See advertisement.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing.

Grand Opening.
Hats, Caps and Ladies' Furs, at the extensive and popular Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 120 Wood street. We have this day opened one of the finest lines of the above goods ever offered for sale in this city. These goods are made of the best material and of the newest styles, and will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest prices.

Wine Vinegar for Pickling,
The best article in the city of Pittsburgh. Sold at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street. Remember the place.

Kenwood Boarding School,
For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. jy4-tsept

Beaver Female Seminary.
$70 to $75 for all expenses, 14 weeks. Opens Sept. 11. R. T. Taylor. THS4

The Daily Commercial

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

We are promised the present season a brilliant series of operatic concerts as well as operatic performances. Mr. Strakosch will commence his operatic tour in a few days, and three companies are advertised to arrive in Pittsburgh, on October 8th, 9th and 10th.

Max Maretzek, the great New York impresario, is preparing for a vigorous season, and has selected a company of artists of renown, some of whom have never appeared before the American public. The personelle of the new troupe is as follows: Prime Donne Soprani—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Senorita Carmelina Poch, Signorina Antoinetta Ronconi, Miss Amelia M. Hauck. Prime Donne Contralti—Mme. Natali Testa, Mlle. Stella Bonheur. Tenors—dia Forza, Signor Francesco Mezzoieni; di Giovanni, Signor Riccardo Bandi; Supplementary, Signor Bernardi, Baritone—Signor Ferdinando Bellino, Signor Ardavani, Bassi—Signor G. Antonucci, Signor Fossati, Buffo—Signor Georgio Ronconi. Of the foregoing principal artistes, this public has already warmly accepted seven, and the remaining seven come with reputations beyond question. Among the operas which Mr. Maretzek will bring out or revive, we mention "Don Bucefalo," "Zampa," "The Prophet," "Huguenots," "Elisir d'Amore," "Fra Diavolo." In point of repertoire the season will be one of the most interesting and varied we have ever had. The season will commence in Brooklyn on October the 10th, and will last till the 13th; in Philadelphia from the 15th to October the 27th; in Pittsburgh from the 29th to November the 3d; in Brooklyn from the 5th to the 8th; in Boston from the 12th to the 24th; and in New York, at the Winter Garden, from the 26th of November until January, 1867. It is expected that the New York Academy of Music will be rebuilt and ready for occupation on or about the first week in January, 1867.

Mr. Bateman has arrived in New York, and will immediately commence his arrangements for his approaching tour through the principal cities of the United States. He has concluded engagements with the following artists: Madame Parepa, the favorite soprano, who has already achieved great honors in this country; Signor Ferranti, the well known buffo; Mr. Levy, the cornet a-piston player; Herr Rosa, the German violinist; Signor Agnesi, basso-profundo; Signor Brignoli, a tenor singer of long established reputation in North and South America. Mr. J. L. Hatton, the popular composer and able accompanist, is to be a member of the party in the latter capacity, and other arrangements are in progress.

The New York *Review* states that Mr. Grau and Mr. Grover have given up the idea of giving Opera performances next season. After expressing regret at Mr. Grau's determination the editor says: "While we regret we miss the German opera, as it would have been incomplete, a regular *torso*, and would have tended more to injure art than to help it, Mr. Grover had resolved the matter by engaging a number of engagements from European artists of high reputat on, but he preferred to stick to his cheap opera troupe, and therefore we could not have expected anything worth hearing from his singers. It is well that the public has been spared hearing another mutilated operatic performance of which would have almost made the dead composers turn in their graves. The German singers now in this country will probably form flying corps, and roam through the States for the winter. It cannot be doubted that a good German opera troupe possesses all the elements of vitality and success in America, if the management is at the same time an artistic and liberal one, and if the public be not infatuated among the singers; but it was easier for Daniel to get along with the wild beasts whose cheerful company he had to enjoy, than for a manager to quell the continuous rioting and disturbances of a German house."

The Caroline Riching's English opera troupe will give its first performance at the Philadelphia Academy of Music Monday evening next.

Madame Felicita Vestvali is performing at Chestnut street theater, Philadelphia, to crowded audiences. She will play an engagement with Manager Henderson, at the Pittsburgh Theater, in a few weeks.

Mr. James Wehli, the celebrated pianist, returns immediately under engagement to this country, where he will doubtless repeat his successful *tournee* of last year.

Rossini has received from the Pope an answer to his letter on the introduction of female voices in the Mass. Rossini, it will be remembered, took occasion, while deploring the decadence of the music of the Catholic Church, to urge the admission of females into choirs, as the march of opinion no longer suffers the means formerly employed to obtain male soprani, and the fair voices are not prohibited. The Pope replies in sympathetic terms concerning the decline of music and the need of the Church, but avoids the point in question.

Bequmil Davison, said to be the greatest living Brazilian of German descent, has arrived in New York. He is a native of Galicia, Poland, but has acquired the German language, although he still speaks it with an accent. He is familiar with the entire repertoire of Schiller, Goethe and Moliere, and is described as equally at home with German comedies and the tragedies of Shakspeare. Most liberal offers, says the New York *Review*, have been made to him to appear on the stage, amongst others one of $1,000 for each appearance, but, up to the present time, we understand, he has refused to yield to the entreaties of speculators and the wishes of the German public in general. —Whatever his decision may be, one thing is certain—a great treat is in store for all who can appreciate an actor of consummate skill, originality of conception and a most minute execution, always true to nature and full of the most unlooked for effects. His "Richard the Third" has been pronounced the greatest creation of any actor of the present age.

Madame de Barnhardt, court actress from the Royal Theater of Hanover, is expected to appear, during the ensuing season, at the Thalia Theater (Wood's), on Broadway, New York. Among her roles are those of Phaedra, Iphigenia, Maria Stuart, Adrienne Lecouvreur and tributes to Madame Baernhorf two fascinating qualities—that of being wealthy, and that of costuming faultlessly. In dress and dress she is equally rich.

ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.—A letter dated Mexico, August 15, published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says:—The abdication of the throne upon which his royal brother-in-law, Napoleon, plunged him, is now under consideration by Maximilian. The latter still entertains hopes that if, like Leopold I, of Belgium, he can abdicate in favor of his children, that the Mexican people would demand His Royal Highness to remain on the Mexican throne. Maximilian, we think, now understands quite well that the people whom he declared by decree were outlaws, have their country, and are daily rising in their majesty to expel his French supporters. He understands, also, that it is against the spirit of the times that a monarchial government should exist between the great Republics of North and South, the model land of republics of South America. Even now there is an effort being made among the republicans of Mexico to dispatch a minister to Chili, Peru, and other South American republics, to seek their aid. Abdication is certainly the only respectable way in which Maximilian can get out of Mexico. The 16th of September, the forty-fifth anniversary of Mexican independence, is the day rumor appoints for the Emperor to declare his intention to abdicate.

A *Tribune* Nashville special says: Under the provision of General Grant's order, No. 44, four men were recently arrested in Giles county by the military authorities, and brought to this city, on the charge of murdering negroes. The civil authorities refused to bring the murderers to an enlistment, and after the men had been in jail a few days, the Giles County grand jury indicted that they be arrested and, quashing the indictment. On these conditions the Provost Marshal General sent the prisoners here to-day.

The *Tribune* has the following special from New Orleans: Reliable information has been received here that six colored soldiers were recently murdered in Jefferson, Texas. The military commander at that post had the dead bodies shown to the guard house. The named implication one would be held responsible for the killing of Union men in that section. The lives of Union men are frequently threatened.

Governor Wolfe and Hon. Thomas Coleman, chief of the bureau of Emigration, had an interview with Swiss Tell, a San Francisco merchant, and his agent, Mr. Birkeland, who proposed, and is bringing to Missouri before the 1st of October, 60 Italian and Tyrolese families. The set of Congress of 1866 is regarded as a barrier to their schemes.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAMPAIGN

MONSTER MEETING IN ERIE!

Procession Four Miles Long—Great Enthusiasm—Speeches by Gen. Geary, Gov. Curtin, Simon Cameron and others—Northwestern Pennsylvania Aroused—Increased Union Majorities Expected.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 12, 1866.

The Union men of Erie county and Northwestern Pennsylvania held a grand mass convention to-day in this place. A procession nearly four miles in length was the grand feature of the occasion. Simon Cameron was present at the meeting. The decorations were abundant. The city park was filled by an enthusiastic concourse of citizens, and the prevailing sentiment was that Cangress shall be sustained.

Speeches were made by Cameron, Geary, Curtin, and others. The President was roundly denounced by the speakers, and the multitude enthusiastically responded. Erie county will give Geary thirty-five hundred majority. Northwestern Pennsylvania is aroused, and will give a larger Union majority than in 1865.

THE STAR IN THE EAST!

THE GREAT VICTORY IN MAINE.

JOHNSON REBUKED

THE GROUND SWELL.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Maine is the third State that, since Andrew Johnson left the Union party, has at the polls refused to follow his treachery. She has more than doubled the majority which, in the congressional election of Vermont, having had far more reason than the former to appreciate its extent. Since Governor Hawley was elected against the determined opposition of the Executive, the country has been tried—by massacres in the South, by the political union of Rebels and Copperheads, by the Convention of Southern Loyalists and by the speeches of Mr. Johnson—a lesson of which these victories are the results. Not even the defeat of McClellan, not even the election and re-election of Republican Governors in every Northern State, were more significant of the resolution of the people than this grand victory in Maine.

For we not only hold our majority, but have vastly increased it. In every Congressional District there is a large increase. Deplorable, and General Chamberlain will be elected by a majority far beyond that over which we rejoiced in 1865. This gain, which, upon the official returns we print to-day, may be fairly estimated at 5,000, is the glory of the canvass. It is the proof that our principles have been the more deeply rooted since even our opponents, and that they have not lost their hold upon the people during the war, as the traitors to the party claim. On the contrary, they live in the convictions of the people, and have been the expression of those fixed and still the enduring basis of the restoration of the Republic. Maine has testified by a majority of perhaps 20,000, that the Union party will not crumble to dust when the Rebellion was stilled, to atoms, that it was a new and living organization solely meant to prosecute the war, but that it is the permanent embodiment of our republican faith, and must be left to finish the work which the fosters of the Government began.

Take heart then, true patriots! everywhere, for we believe with new ardor, that the spirit of the fathers lives in the hearts of the people. Intelligence dwells in New York, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Michigan, in all the States to which are presented in vivid contrast the blessings still living beneies of freedom and slavery, the friends of progress will work with new courage and greater confidence. The triumph in Maine will be a cry of encouragement to the men of the loyal States

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

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FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE GREAT UNION VICTORY IN MAINE.

Fuller returns swell the Union majority in Maine to nearly or quite THIRTY THOUSAND—and it may exceed even that unprecedented figure. This is about double the average Union majority for the last few years, and is larger by three times than what was claimed a week ago. The Democrats counted with confidence on materially reducing the majority and they spared no effort to realize that expectation. The significance of the result must be admitted on all hands. The ground-swell that has commenced in the East will sweep over the entire North!

HOW THEY ARE SMITTEN.

The New York *World*, on Monday, speaking of the Maine election, said: "There can be no question but that the Radical majority in Maine will be decidedly reduced." Instead of the "Radical majority" being reduced at all, it has been increased nearly or quite ten thousand,—and this, too, when the "Radicals" themselves expected the majority would be reduced. The simple yet terrible truth is, the people are determined to rebuke the President, and his revolutionary purpose. Intelligent, sober-minded men have become alarmed, and seeing no other way of saving the country, are quietly ranging themselves on the side of the Union party. They did so in Maine—and they will do so in all the other States.

LET THE LAWS OF HOSPITALITY BE OBSERVED.

The laws of hospitality require that both the host and guest shall be orderly and decent in all things, and that they shall conform to rules which every intelligent person is presumed to understand. The obligation is equally binding on both. A disregard of it by one licenses not the other to do likewise; but it need not be observed, that a gross violation of the laws of hospitality, either by the host or guest, generally leads to confusion, sometimes violence, and is always to be condemned. We say, therefore, let us have nothing of the kind in Pittsburgh. It is a shame great enough in itself, that any such caution should be necessary in connection with the visit of the President—more especially as the necessity arises out of his own conduct. Let us have nothing but propriety here. If we cannot insure it in the President, we can in ourselves.

PENNSYLVANIA GIVEN UP!

The New York *Herald*, writing in view of the Vermont and Maine elections, speaks as follows of the Pennsylvania canvass:

"The Democrats of Pennsylvania, in nominating Hester Clymer, a peace man during the war, against General Geary, one of the most distinguished Union soldiers of the war, did for the radicals the very best thing that could be done. *No one supposes that there is a ghost of a chance for Clymer against Geary*, and no political philosopher has yet risen to show that while Clymer cannot save himself he will strengthen the Conservative Congressional ticket in any part of Pennsylvania. In short, he is a dead weight upon his party."

The *Herald* has the sagacity to percieve and the independence to utter the truth concerning the contest in this State. It says truly that, with Copperheads who opposed the war and sympathized with the rebellion throughout, for candidates, and with platforms composed of planks taken from the fatal Chicago structure, there is nothing but certain death at the hands of the Boys in Blue in store for the party.

We say to Union men, however, let us not take too much for granted. It was through hard work—by organized, persistent effort, the Union men in Maine triumphed so nobly, and even astonished themselves. If he would insure a like result, we must work as they did. There is great value in majorities. The desperate man at the head of the Government will heed no other admonition. He will even draw encouragement in his revolutionary purpose from the majorities of former times. They must be overwhelming to be effective.

It is known that the leaders of the coalition are desperately determined to carry certain Congressional Districts in our State. To execute this purpose every species of corrupting influence, with which they are familiar, will be resorted to. Made still more desperate by the Union victories in New England, they will pause at nothing; and Union men here, while they rejoice in those victories, should redouble their efforts.

THE REBEL BONDS IN ENGLAND.

The Atlantic telegraph, soon after the Philadelphia Convention adjourned, reported that on the receipt in London and Liverpool of the proceedings, a sudden demand for rebel bonds took place. The faithfulness of this report has been doubted, and the assertion was put forth that it was "a sell." The reawakened rebel spirit—North and South—felt how damaging would be such a fact, and so they pronounced the report a falsehood. But the mails by the steamer confirm the report; in proof of which we quote the following published in the New York *Herald* of the 11th:

"The London *News* of August 31, in its city article, says the Confederate (American) bonds, which of late have been altogether neglected, were in demand to-day at an advance; they closed at Eight to. It is surmised that advices may have arrived favorable to the Philadelphia Convention as the consequent return of the Southern States to Congress."

THE MAINE VICTORY INTERPRETED BY THE HERALD.

The New York *Herald* sees in the result of the Maine election the premonition of the certain disaster that awaits the JOHNSON Democracy throughout the North. It makes the remark that in that State the party did as well "as could have been expected *under the circumstances*." When one reflects what the "circumstances" were, the cutting irony of the remark is fully realized. The *Herald* clearly intended to say that, with the President roaming the country making speeches, which by their profanity shock the moral sensibilities, and whose revolutionary tone awaken the fears of the people; that with the oft-repeated denunciation by the President of the loyal masses as "traitors" and "disunionists," and the purpose boldly avowed of sacrificing the choicest fruits of the victory achieved over the Rebellion,—with these "circumstances," the *Herald* means to say, the utter rout of the party in Maine is nothing more than might be expected.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

On the 7th instant the New York *Times* published an editorial article, which, plainly as language could do it, told the President he was ruining himself and the cause with which he was identified—that his speeches had already alarmed and bewildered the country; and in words that plainly betrayed the consternation of the *Times*, the article begged the President to cease speaking—at least to moderate his tone. Since that article was published, the President has made several speeches, some of them more outrageous still than that which prompted the *Times* to speak thus plainly. He manifests no disposition to reform his speech or improve his manners, but like a madman is bent on rushing headlong from bad to worse. Each of these later speeches, which are the evidence of the President's desperation and the proof, if any were wanting, that he is a thoroughly bad, and in his position, a dangerous man, the *Times* is compelled to print every morning. The cruelty of this is unparalleled. But it is a just though not sufficient punishment for betraying the Union party to form an organization, which however hopeful its prospects at one time might have been, is already dead and will be remembered chiefly for the national shame which attended its birth.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO-DAY.

The President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, is expected to visit our city to-day. He cannot have a higher conception of the honor due to so high an official than our citizens have. But we admit that the occasion is not without its embarrassments to us. These, suggested by his demeanor in places which he has already visited, arise from an uncertainty whether he visits us as President of the United States, or as the head of a political party or faction. Evidently, a different reception is due to him coming in the former character from that which could be reasonably demanded if he comes in the latter.

If we approach to do him honor as President, we have a right to claim that he shall not appropriate the President's honor to the stump speaker, nor enrol us as adherants of his party, or as indorsers of his political theories. And if we raise a shout for the President of the United States, we may fairly claim to be exempted from his insulting denunciations of us as traitors and disunionists. Were we the traitors that Mr. JOHNSON has, in his unhappy tour, called the men of the North, who are no worse than we are, he should not desire our plaudits. And if we are not traitors, but true men, he cannot receive our plaudits as long as he continues to occupy the false position of a mere partizan, with unseemly and intemperate harangues, stirring up strife and tumults in the peaceful cities and towns through which he passes.

REPRESENTATION—LOSS AND GAIN.

One of the results, if not one of the objects of President JOHNSON's plan, will be to materially increase the political power of the rebellious States, and to decrease the political power of the loyal North. This is the way in which treason is to be made odious—to reward traitors for their treason; or, in the language of the Richmond *Times*, to secure to them "the best fruits of the victory." Examine the following figures with reference to the subject of representation in Congress.

The whole number of members, as fixed by law, is two hundred and forty-one, divided on the existing basis of representation, counting the late slaves as three-fifths, as follows:

Free States	155
Late Slave States	85

But as slavery is abolished the three-fifths basis will become a nullity, and the negroes, though not voters, will count as five-fifths, changing the figures as follows:

Free States	146
Late Slave States	95

being an actual loss to the loyal States of *ten* members, and a gain to the rebel States of an equal number, and of a relative loss to the loyal States of *twenty* members, and a gain to the disloyal States of the same number.

Now, let us see how the figures stand on the voter basis as proposed by Congress. The total enfranchised population in the United States, according to the last census, was, in round numbers, as follows:

In Free States	18,800,000
In Late Slave States	8,000,000
Total	26,800,000

This number divided by 241 will produce, as the ratio of representation, 111,200 persons for each seat. On that basis the following would be the apportionment:

Free States	169
Late Slave States	72

being a gain to the North over the present apportionment of thirteen members, and a loss to the South of the same number, or a relative gain to the North and loss to the South of twenty-six members; while over an apportionment on the basis of abolition of slavery, counting negroes as whites, it would be a gain to the North and a corresponding loss to the South of *twenty-three members*, or a relative gain to the former and loss to the latter of *forty-six* votes, both in Congress and the Electoral College.

FIRST RECAPITULATION.

North, on present apportionment	169
North, on whole population	146
Showing a loss of	23
South, on present apportionment	72
South, on whole population, counting disfranchised negroes	95
Showing a gain of	23

SECOND RECAPITULATION.

North, on voter basis	169
North, on whole population	146
Showing a gain of	23
South, on whole population, including disfranchised negroes	95
South, on voter basis	72
Showing a loss of	23

If the basis of representation is not changed, Pennsylvania will lose *three* votes in Congress and in the Electoral College as a punishment for her loyalty, while these votes will be added to South Carolina and Georgia as rewards for their treason; but should the proposed amendment to the Constitution be adopted, Pennsylvania will gain two votes, while South Carolina will lose two votes, Pennsylvania has now twenty-five votes; the proposed amendment will give us *twenty-seven*, while the rejection of the amendment will reduce our number to *twenty-two*, decreasing our strength in Congress and the Electoral College *five votes*, and increasing the representation of the South correspondingly.

NORTHERN TRAITORS.

Pennsylvania is full of the class of men whom the President is wont to embrace under this flattering title. Just how many there are now, we cannot say with precision. In about a month they will declare themselves at the ballot boxes. But during the past five years they have appeared on the muster rolls of the army to the number of 362,284 men, besides the militia and those who enlisted in the navy.

This kind of Northern traitors is not only a numerous body of men, but one that is very prompt in its movements when treason and rebellion are on the carpet for consideration. When President LINCOLN issued his first call for troops to discuss the treason question, the call bore date at Washington, April 15th, 1861, and on April 16th, 1861, it was telegraphed to the War Department that four thousand of these men who have been Presidentially baptized with the name of Northern traitors, were already in Harrisburg waiting for marching orders. And the first force that reached Washington from the Northern States was a body of four hundred and sixty Pennsylvanians—"Northern traitors." And when after the gentle, neighborly greetings at Bull Run, the doors of the Capitol were again thrown open to a visit from its affectionate Southern neighbors, those terrible fellows, the Pennsylvania Reserves—rude "Northern traitors"—were the first troops sent forward from the State to prevent the visit, and in connection with others equally deserving the name of Northern traitors, they prevented it then and have prevented it ever since.

Since these Northern traitors finished up their part of the debate on treason and rebellion, and returned to their quiet homes and peaceful pursuits, they have elected a Congress to represent them, and to finish up the *civil reconstruction* of the Union, which *they by their arms preserved*. It now appears, from the President's speeches, that their representatives in Congress are traitors too. In fact, it was natural that people should choose, as their representatives, men who would stand by the same cause that they themselves had so well maintained, and as the old question, whether the control of the Government should be in the hands of true men or traitors, was still the matter of debate, these representatives in Congress took the same ground that their constituents had taken, both in the war and in the election. And they, therefore, have to take their share in the flattering titles that the President is so liberally conferring on them.

As things now stand, we can see no other way for these "Northern traitors" but to "fight it out on this line," like the arch traitor, General GRANT, who did his best with the brave hosts that followed his command, to keep the Union and the Government in the right place and in the right hands. This they will do by sustaining their representatives in Congress, in their purpose and policy of restoring the Union on grounds that will stand, and in securing an administration of the Government that shall be just and fair to all the thirty-six States, without sectional partiality to any. And this they will accomplish by voting the Republican ticket at the ensuing election.

THE PRESIDENT has put to the country a direct issue, and he has argued it in his own peculiar way, in the belief, doubtless, he could convince the people. Vermont recorded its verdict first, and it was sharply against the President. Maine spoke next, and in the unprecedented Union majority she has given, there is an energy, an emphasis, and a directness which should make the President tremble. The result in these two States were on grounds which are common to all the North; and the politician that rejects the only interpretation of overwhelming defeat to the President and his cause, deliberately deludes himself. If ANDREW JOHNSON is in a condition to read anything, he may even now read the hand-writing on the wall.

JUDGING from the tone of public sentiment, the friends of the President can do him no service so great or valuable as to detain him as briefly as possible; they should facilitate his going to the White House with all possible dispatch. A week ago a friendly writer said the President needed "abstinence and rest." If this was the fact then, his condition now must be pitiable indeed. It is but kindness, therefore, to suggest, that it should be arranged for Mr. JOHNSON to swing around the circle, and hand over the flag and the Constitution with as few words as possible. At any rate, decent people beg that he spare our city the bad eminence of being made the theater for the repetition of the blasphemous harangue at St. Louis.

THE *Herald* is the only hearty supporter the President has. With transcendant assurance it says: "The truth is, that President JOHNSON is the most dignified, brave and earnest person in the party now traveling through the country."

A BALTIMORE letter says even there the supporters of the President wince under his speeches, and are casting about with the view of throwing him overboard.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The receipts for customs at the five principal ports from the 20th to the 27th of August, inclusive, was as follows:

New York	$2,429,416
Boston	291,767
Philadelphia	142,661
Baltimore	148,987
New Orleans	74,000

A number of Louisiana planters who went out to Brazil, with the view of commencing the raising of cotton in that country, have written home that they have been disappointed in their expectations and will return home in a short time.

The following is going the rounds: A few facts have been established by the last cholera visitation which it would be well to bear in mind for future guidance. In the first place, it has been tolerably well settled that the choleratic poison is propagated mainly by the discharges of those suffering from the disease. If it were possible to utterly destroy all the ejections of persons afflicted with cholera, the disease would soon become extinct; at least such is the expressed judgment of our most eminent physicians. This is a fact of very great importance, as it points out the means by which the ravages of the pestilence may be stayed.

Pursuant to the discretionary powers granted under section 2d of the Army bill, an order has been issued from the War Department, fixing the number of men to be allowed the two designated light companies of artillery to remain at six sergeants, twelve corporals, and one hundred and twenty-two privates.

A singular accident occurred lately at Tarr Farm in the shape of an explosion. A two-inch pipe had been laid from the Union well on Western Run, to the DeKalb well, on the Creek, a distance of two thousand feet, for the purpose of supplying the engine of the DeKalb with fuel. Immediately, when it ignited, the flame traversed through the pipe across the mountain and exploded at its terminus, the Union well.

Chief Justice Bigelow, of Massachusetts, on the 3d instant rendered a decision in a case brought before him, which sets aside a portion of the State liquor law question, and which has been found to be in direct conflict with laws which it did not repeal. By this decision, the Springfield *Republican* says, about one thousand seven hundred cases now on the dockets of the various courts will be dismissed and the prisoners discharged, and the cost of the futile proceedings thus far are left for the State to settle—the result of hasty and careless legislation.

A company of gentlemen from Boston have purchased 35,000 acres of land in Greenup county, Ky., which tract includes the old Greenup furnace and the Pennsylvania furnace. They have already expended $80,000, and intend to invest as much more in improvements. They contemplate building a railroad from the old Greenup furnace, now known as Hunnewell, to intersect with the Cattletsburg and Lexington Railroad.

PERSONAL.

—Count de Montalembert is dying. His daughter took the veil at the Sacre Cour some months since. As an acknowledgment of the services rendered to the Church in Rome by the distinguished father, his Holiness has granted the young recluse permission to quit her convent during one day in each week, in order to attend her father's death bed. This is a rare concession. A young lady, the only child of her widowed mother, entered a convent last year. Her mother literally broke her heart from grief, and died. Vainly did her family petition that she might be permitted to take leave of her dying parent. In vain did the clergy surrounded to administer the extreme unction. The only concession the church could be induced to make was that the orphan girl should be permitted to kneel on the pavement of the court yard whilst the priests passed. The funeral of her mother's funeral passed the closed gates of the convent, and thus the last might hear the chant of the attendant priests. This much the church conceded to filial affection, but no more.

—The Rev. M. T. Hallield, an old friend and neighbor of Mr. Beecher, now pastor of the Wabash Avenue Methodist church in Chicago, in his discourse Sunday morning last, made Mr. Beecher's pet letter the subject of extended remark. Here is a Methodist divine who is pained and horrified that the pastor of the Plymouth Church should speak of these freedmen in the flippant and heartless manner in which he does. He says, there is a pilgrimage of forty years to be passed in the wilderness for those who travel from the Egypt of Ignorance to the promised land of intelligence. Negroes must take their chances, and the negro must go on without knowing whether it is Moses that leads him or Pharaon that drives him on his journey."

—Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, has returned to Washington. His health is somewhat impaired, owing to the fatigue of his journey West, with the President and party.

—The Boston *Saturday Evening Express* has the following: Chief Justice Chase has been this summer rusticating at Beverly, making his headquarters at the beautiful sea-shore residence of Mrs. Robert Rantoul, Jr., on Lathrop street. He left there on Sunday last for Washington. The Judge is in most excellent health, and looks like a new-made man. It is said that all over Beverly that an "affinity" has revealed itself between the distinguished Chief Justice, who is a widower, and the widow of ex-Senator Eastman, the latter having been a guest of Mrs. R. the last two or three months.

—It is denied that Mr. Beecher's son has been dismissed from the army—consequently he has not been restored by Mr. Johnson. Lieutenant Beecher has an honorable standing in the regular service.

POLITICAL.

David Thomas, of Catasauqua, has been put in nomination by the Union Republican party as their candidate for Congress in the Lehigh and Montgomery district. Mr. Thomas is largely interested in the iron trade, and a very popular citizen.

A wonderful light in the East has recently been noticed in St. Louis. The light caused the firemen on one or two occasions to hitch up their teams and proceed to the scene, when it was found broken out among the steamboats. Scientific men are endeavoring to solve the mystery, and it is supposed to be the reflective of torchlight processions in the Eastern cities. It has since been found out that the light proceeds from Maine.

The *Boys in Blue* in Crawford county are moving. An impromptu meeting was held in Meadville on Thursday of last week, which was well attended. It was adjourned till Tuesday evening of this week.

A special Washington dispatch says:—The reports received at the Republican headquarters here, from all parts of the country, are of the most encouraging character. The feeling of confidence is felt and expressed by those who are in a position to be well informed on the subject, of a complete overwhelming triumph of the Republican cause in the fall elections.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, writes in reply to an invitation to attend the Pittsburgh Convention, that it will probably be impossible for him to do so, but expresses his hearty sympathy with the meeting, and with the soldiers, and with the object of the convention. He adds expressions of confidence that the assembly will in all respects be a grand success. The noble Governor places himself right on every question.

The soldiers of the several counties of Ohio are moving extensively to make the mass convention, to be held in Sandusky on the 16th, a great success. General Butler, Gen. Carl Schurz, and other speakers will be present and address the mass meeting.

REV. DR. TYNG.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, says: Rev. Dr. Tyng, I am informed, has been quite as sharply catechised by some of his vestrymen for inditing Rev. Mr. Beecher's letter as the Rev. Mr. Beecher himself. Indeed, so irate were some of these gentlemen at inditing service yesterday, that it is said they left the pews the moment the Doctor ascended the pulpit (at Irving Hall) to preach. This ill feeling among the vestrymen is most inopportune, as it is likely to interfere seriously with the arrangements for the completion of the new Saint George's church; in other words, some of the wealthy radicals who have money invested in the building fund, in a fit of passion, may be induced to withdraw it.

THE proposition to increase the salaries of members of Congress in the Senate was voted for by nine out of the eleven Democrats present, and in the House by 11 out of the 23 Democrats present, and voting. In the Senate 11 Republicans voted yes, and 11 nay, and in the House 59 Republicans voted Yes and 46 nay, and the President signed the bill.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

O, Johnson! how suddenly changed you have grown
Since you've sat in the president's chair;
Your spirit of former times surely has flown,
And your "policy" toils as not where.

O, Johnson! why don't you remember the day
When vengeance on treason you'd wed?
Your policy now does not show you fair play,
Since traitors in office you crowd.

O, Johnson! how suddenly changed you are now,
In policy, practice, and mind!
The vengeance which once did darken your brow
For flattery smooth has declined.

Oh! false to your party, your pledge, and truth,
And false to your every oath;
Which you trample now under your feet;
But true to the rebel, the traitor and *Booth*,
Who placed you upon the chief seat.

You're false to the poor and oppressed of the land,
Whom you promised to guide and to free,
And to lead to their aid a Moses's hand,
To lead them through Troubles' Red Sea.

O, Moses, the Second! you're going astray!
You are far, far out of the track;
You'll never reach Canaan, your Majesty's way,
With the fire and cloud at your back!

How thoughtful and kind of your Majesty's grace,
Possessed of such *dignity* rare,—
To cause to be known this while in this place
You would not your *dignity* wear!

We thank you, great Andy, for thinking in time
That your dignity felt all abroad
Would, combined with your bodily presence sublime,
Make your "sovereign" subjects stand awed.

Since dignity's off as your kindness confessed,
Though never your face I have seen,
Yet I pause not to offer my earnest request,
As I am a "sovereign Queen."

Please think somewhat less about your big self,—
That subject so much on your mind;
Lay *half* of your I's and My's on the shelf,—
The other half's plenty you'll find.

J. E. S.

The Fortieth Congress—Will the Republicans Control It?

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

This question will soon be answered by the American people. Andrew Johnson is adjuring to truly and do buy a favorable verdict, while the Union Republicans are demanding that the confidence so freely reposed in them shall not be withdrawn because the President has added Calamity to his Accidency. They made him Vice President, but they did not make him a recreant to themselves and what they believed to be his honor. Had they led him from rectitude they would deserve defeat. But as his integrity side is his own, and not theirs, it is to be hoped they will not be made vicarious victims. On no other theory can the Union Republicans lose the next Congress. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the American people would decide in favor of Andrew Johnson's treachery.

The following table, carefully compiled by two Congressional experts, will show exactly where the two Houses stood at the close of the last session:

THE SENATE.

UNION.		DEMOCRAT.	
Anthony,	Morgan,	McDougall,	
Brown,	Morrill,	Nesmith,	
Chandler,	Nye,	Norton,	
Clark,	Poland,	Pomeroy,	
Conness,	Ramsey,	Ramsey,	
Cragin,	Ramsey,	Rice,	
Creswell,	Rose,	Saulsbury,	
Edmunds,	Sherman,	Sherman,	
Fessenden,	Sprague,	Sprague,	
Foster,	Stewart,	Stewart,	
Frelinghuysen,	Sumner,	Sumner,	
Grimes,	Trumbull,	Trumbull,	
Harris,	Van Winkle,	Van Winkle,	
Henderson,	Wade,	Wade,	
Howard,	Willey,	Willey,	
Howe,	Williams,	Williams,	
Kirkwood,	Wilson,	Wilson,	
Lane,	Yates—36.	Yates—36.	

DEMOCRAT.

Bucknalew,	McDougall,
Cowan,	Nesmith,
Davis,	Norton,
Dixon,	Pomeroy,
Doolittle,	Riddle,
Guthrie,	Saulsbury,
Hendricks,	Wright—15.
Johnson,	

At the adjournment of the late session the House of Representatives stood as follows:

	UNION.	DEM.
Maine	5	
New Hampshire	3	
Vermont	3	
Massachusetts	10	
Rhode Island	2	
Connecticut	4	
New York*	21	10
New Jersey	3	3
Pennsylvania	19	38
Delaware	1	
Maryland		5
Ohio	17	6
Kentucky†		9
Indiana		9
Illinois	11	2
Missouri	3	4
Michigan	6	
Iowa	6	
Wisconsin	6	
California	3	
Minnesota	2	
Oregon	1	
Kansas	1	
West Virginia	3	
Nevada	1	
Tennessee	4	
	147	91
10 Rebel States‡		37
	147	91

Union majority, if all the rebel States were in, 19.

*Includes Raymond in Union.

†Includes Menzies, Randall, Robinson, Rousseau or other side.

‡Includes Washburn in Union.

§Includes Kuykendall.

¶Virginia, 8; North Carolina, 7; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 7; Alabama, 8; Mississippi, 5; Louisiana, 5; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; total, 54.

Leaving the Senate to stand as it is, and it is evident to all observers that it must be stronger Union by a Year than now, let us see how the slowly Realizing ones in the House are to be affected by the money and the threats of a prostituted power.

To neutralize this preponderating Union force in that body so as to give Andrew Johnson a chance to live out in the rebels, the supporters of that man gain twenty-six members in the coming election, thus: Four Democrats are elected this by gaining two in Maine, two in Pennsylvania, and two in Maryland; three Union men in Ohio, two in Kentucky, three in New York, three in Missouri, four in Tennessee, one in Indiana, and two in Maryland, giving a total of twenty-six. If this claim is sustained, the figures would stand:

Democrats and Copperheads	121
Union men	71
Majority for Johnson	21

Let us look this calculation squarely in the face.

That Maine has already elected a full Republican delegation appears from the results so far as heard from in the late election.

That Pennsylvania will stand by her leader in the next Congress than she does in the present, is not to be doubted.

Mr. Greeley, of the *Tribune*, is confident that we shall not lose, and may gain, in New York.

From Illinois we have intelligence from the best Republican leaders that they expect to hold their own, but will be beaten more heavily than in 1864. Logan leads the column in Illinois.

Not less decisive is our information from Indiana and Kentucky.

Connecticut is debateable in one district, though the delegates that visited Philadelphia from that State declare that the vote they would not do better at the next election.

It will be seen that the only hope is that the combination of Copperheads and traitors can possibly make in the coming Congressional election, and that is the hope of Andrew Johnson. Luckily, the rebels openly rule, or, as in Maryland, Missouri and Tennessee, they expect, and will, rule. Otherwise, to ruin, as far as impotent is worth a mile of statistics and a volume of argument.

Disinterment of Soldiers' Remains.

A recent circular issued by Brevet Major General and Chief Quartermaster J. D. Donaldson of the Department of the Tennessee, to the friends of deceased Union soldiers, announces that the removal of the bodies of all Union soldiers buried in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, and on the Westbank of the Mississippi river from opposite Columbus, Kentucky, to the mouth of the Red River, Louisiana, to the National Cemeteries at Nashville, Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Danaldson, Nashville, and Columbia, Tennessee; Florence and Marion, Georgia; Memphis and Mobile, Alabama; Natchez, Vicksburg and Corinth, Mississippi, during the ensuing fall and winter. Will be the most favorable opportunity for friends and relatives and surviving comrades of the dead soldiers to be present and assist in identifying their remains. The work of disinterment will commence about the first of October, and continue till all are gathered up. Friends desirous of being present at any of the places from which the dead are to be removed, by addressing Brevet Major E. S. Whitman, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of National Cemeteries and Burial Corps, Murfreesboro, Tenn., will be informed at what time the disinterments will take place at any particular locality. All persons possessed of any information that may be of use in identifying the dead who have died and early graves, are requested to forward it to Major Whitman, who will see it placed in the hands of the officers engaged in the work of disinterring the remains to the several cemeteries. Catalogues of the dead already removed to the national cemeteries at Nashville, Tennessee, Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee, will be ready for publication in a few days.

A Formidable Weapon.

A curious experiment with the Chassepot musket, adopted by the French military commission appointed to examine the different inventions of breech-loaders, has just taken place at the camp of Chalons. A report in the *Presse* gives the following account: "General d'Autemarre, the President, ordered a company of eighty foot Chasseurs armed with the gun in question to fire at four hundred yards' distance from a target representing the front of a squadron of cavalry. In the rear of the target, at the distance of two paces, was placed a detachment of Guides at four hundred metres also from the line of fire. At a signal given by the President the line latter charged at a gallop, and at that moment the others commenced firing by files at the target.

The object of the trial in question was to ascertain by counting the number of the balls received by the target, while the cavalry was going over the distance of four hundred metres, if either were the effect produced by a fire of infantry on a squadron charging. The guides went over the distance in thirty two seconds—extraordinary rapidity for horses and men, heavily accoutred and in a troop—the infantry fired during the same period three hundred and twenty shots, and the target was struck one hundred and sixty times, or by more than fifty per cent. of the bullets discharged. The experiment was repeated the second time, and with exactly the same result. The effect of fifty per cent. of the whole is terrible, since, as in half a minute eighty chasseurs sent three hundred and twenty balls, all of different directions, to a nearly fore to each man. If eighty horsemen had really charged those eighty infantry, they would have been all struck down on the way."

THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE.—A priest with more love for divinity than his religious duties, has been figuring in the London courts of late, creating considerable excitement in the church by the revelations that came out in his trial. His name is Berry, and for several years he has been the acting pastor of Bromley, where he is in having attempted to seduce the wife of a brother rector named Cummings, and failing in that he fell in love with the sister-in-law, a sister of Mrs. Cummings, named Miss Emmett, with the same object in view. Utterly failed in both of his attempts the Bishop having found the charges true, has deposed the priest from office.

BALANCE OF COIN IN THE TREASURY.—The receipts of coin at the Treasury continue to increase, and notwithstanding the large payments the past week, the net amount of gold on hand at present is about $63,000,000, being a gain of $2,000,000 since the issue of the last debt statement, not counting the $2,000,000 paid out. The total gain, therefore, has been about $7,000,000. And the gold certificates on hand, and the entire amount of "coin in Treasury" at the present date would be over $78,000,000.

CITY MATTERS.

THE FREEDMEN.

New Subscriptions — Schools — Terrible Dress, &c., in Alabama.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Some statements were made, a few weeks ago in your columns, in reference to the opening of the schools of the "Freedmen in commission of Western Pennsylvania," &c., and of the need of funds, in response to these, and to personal applications to some of our citizens, the following subscriptions have been made:

Executors of the estate of the late Rev. Chas. Avery, $2,000; Economy Society, $1,000; Dr. C. G. Hussey, $500; William Thaw, $500; Wm. Frew, $500; Joseph Horne, $100; M. W. Watson, $100; Robert H. Marshall, $50; Graff, Bennett & Co., $50; Charles J. Clarke, $50; A. Garrison, $50; N. Holmes & Sons, $50; H. L. Bollman, $ 0; McElroy, Dickson & Co., $50; Horner, Wood & Co., $50; William Reed, $25; J. Sharp Mellonald, $ 5; M. K. Moorhead, $25; George Black, $25; F. B. Pennibman, J. H. Demmler, R. E. Breed, cash, J. J. Gillespie, M. & C., cash, George F. Dilm, R. Straw, Reymer & Bro., C. C. Mellor, W. G. Johnston, Henry G. Hale, W. B. Scaife, Robert Orr, James White, cash $10; T. C. Jenkins, John Crawford, cash, cash, John Porter, C. C. Balsley, Shroder & Hageman, Jas. E. Dickson, cash, James Robb, William France & Son, H. A. S. D. Dudley, Miss Markham, Jos. Abree, Henry Higby, Dr. McAboy, cash, D. Bushnell, George A. Kelly, R. B. Francis, Edward Swindon, W. O. H., cash, $5; S. McMaster, $5; cash, $3; cash, $2.

The schools in Stevenson, Alabama, have been continued through the whole summer. They have been undisturbed and done well. The schools in Nashville, Huntsville, together with the Normal classes, will be resumed in a few days. Urgent applications for teachers and the opening of schools have been received from Major General Kiddoo in Texas, and from the superintendents of freedmen's schools in Mississippi and Alabama. General Fisk says there are excellent openings for plantation schools.

From every direction there comes to us the same earnest and reliable testimony as heretofore, of the success of the schools, and the same intense desire for education. To meet these applications, additional funds are much needed. Can we pass by, the cry of these poor people, ready to perish for lack of knowledge? Let every one do what he can, promptly. This is the proper season for the schools to commence and for us to put forth our best exertions. Further subscriptions will be gladly received.

JOS. S. TRAVELLI,
General Agent, 37 Fifth Street.

Pittsburgh, September 12, 1866.

P. S. Mr. Mitchell, our superintendent, writes from Huntsville, under date of September 7, received since the foregoing was written: "The crops in this part of the country are almost a total failure, and if rations are withdrawn by October 1, thousands must starve to death. I never saw a land of this size so mild. The drought has almost burned everything up. There is no trade, and people seem lifeless and listless."

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Resident Committee—Further Arrangements Agreed Upon.

A meeting of the Resident Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention was held in City Hall yesterday morning. Present: Messrs. Negley, Barnes, Kerr, Torrence, Gray' Cook, Riggs and Smith. Gen. Negley occupied the chair.

Lieut. E. Torrence read a communication from Mr. Will A. Short, of Washington, Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, in which he says: "I have been prostrated since Tuesday of Friday last with fever, and will be in attendance. Yours, &c."

Gen. Negley read a communication from Gen. Leasure, of New Castle, stating that he would be with us on the 18th inst. The communication was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Gen Pearson, chairman of the committee on railroads, reported that they were in correspondence with the officers of various roads in the matter of excursion tickets, but that no report had yet been received.

Gen. Negley read a communication from Gen. Leasure, of New Castle, stating that he would be with us on the 18th inst. The communication was accepted and ordered to be filed.

On motion of Gen. Pearson, Gen. Barnes was appointed a committee to call upon various societies to obtain the use of their flags for the use of the Convention.

On motion of Gen. Pearson, the committee on decorations were authorized to procure the badges of the various army corps, to be used in the decoration of the Hall.

A communication, signed "An Old Soldier," and addressed to General Negley, recommending the citizens to decorate their houses with flags, bunting, etc., during the session of the Convention, was read and ordered to be filed.

General Pearson stated that a number of districts in the county had not yet selected delegates to the Convention, and moved that they be requested to do so at once, in order that the committee could order the issue of proper certificates of election, which was adopted.

Gen. Pearson, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported that the posters for the Convention were ready for distribution, that the report was accepted, and the Committee directed to distribute them at stations on the railroads as far out as Greensburg, Latrobe and Blairsville, and to other points throughout the county by mail.

A Committee consisting of Gen. Chas Barnes and Maj. P. C. Negley was appointed to confer with the Committee appointed by the Council, back on Market street, in front of City Hall.

A Committee of three was appointed to wait upon the citizens of the two cities, and ascertain how many would be willing to extend the hospitalities of their homes to the delegates who live a distance during their stay with us.

After some discussion regarding for the erection of a platform on the South side of City Hall, the meeting adjourned.

"Boys in Blue" of Liberty and Collins Townships.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the soldiers of Liberty and Collins Townships was held at the Five Points House, East Liberty, on Tuesday evening. It was evident that the country districts are awake and intend to maintain the principles for which they have been fighting.

General James S. Negley was called to the chair, and Sergeant John H. Kerr appointed Secretary.

General Negley, on taking the chair, made an inspiring speech, stating that we were on the verge of troublous times, and every soldier should be prepared to do his duty at the polls.

Captain J. G. Macfarland and Sergeant J. H. Kerr were next called upon and made brief addresses, which were loudly cheered.

A Committee on permanent organization was then appointed, consisting of Gen. Negley, Capt. J. H. Larimer, Lieutenant Kelly, Major Lawson, Captain Kline, Serg. John H. Kerr, Captain Norman M. Smith, Sergeant Daniel McMully, and Captain Bowers.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday evening next.

A PENNSYLVANIA KILLED.—A young man named B. F. Stevens was killed near Ruby City, Idaho, in April last, by a heavy rock falling upon him. He has a mother and sister living near Ironsdall, in this State, who can ascertain the particulars of his death by addressing B. F. Yarrington

The Daily Commercial

THE SUMMONS.

Expect you in September,
With the glory of the year:
You shall shake the Autumn precious,
And the death of summer, dear:
You shall help the flaunt of sheaves,
With a laughtering or delight;
You shall whisper song divine
Through the gathering woods of night.

I will lead you dream-enchanted,
Where the fairest grasses muse
I will hear your murmured music
Where the fresh winds play and pause,
Or, the moon's lone trail of cold cloud,
With the constancy of death.

What shall be the gods declare not—
They who stamp Love's burning coin
Into specks of a moment;
Into stars that deathless shine,
Oh! the ice hath kindled fingers
For the theme is he-venly dear:
I expect you in September,
With the glories of the year.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

THE FA-HIONS.

September Modes—Fabrics—Fashion Follies—Cloaks—Mantles—Bonnets—Hoops—Head-Dresses—Prophecies.

[From the New York Tribune, September 6th.]

All summer the merry mobbins have been masquerading in one another's robes. June wore the delicate colors and faint perfume of May. July blazed in the torrid fires of August. August looked cool, and pale, and pensive, in October's misty tints and broidery of rainbows, and September comes shivering and breathless, wearing the crown and mantle of July. Last month, mornings and evenings were cold at the sea-side and in the mountains, and the word of fashion shrugged shivering white shoulders, and turned city-ward the longing faces which had gone forth gladly two or three months ago. So the city is fuller than is usual at this season, to the gain of milliner and modiste, and the discomfort of the birds of passage, who have hurriedly flown from pole to pole. However, being here, they face bravely the serious issues of life, which we take to be getting new clothes. All summer they might frolic and flutter, having earned a season of rest by unwearied exertions behind-and-party-ward. But now that the fall is upon them unaware, there is much earnest work before them in the gathering together of bonnet, cape and gown, of flounce and flower, and furbelow and airy nothings, without which modern toilet is revolution to the sight.

And our fashionable women are not such ninnies as to shrink when duty calls them. They will devote all day to match the tint of a ribbon or the pattern of an edging. They will wear pounds of puffs and frizzes on their small heads, and pounds of drapery resting on their slight hips, and cones of steel girding their slender ribs, and boots that are a misery, and cushions not hear a murmur from their patient lips. Did not their great-great grandmothers bleed for liberty, and could they suffer in silence?

It is so early in the season, and so warm, that fashion only hints at her decrees, and at present demands nothing of her votaries but watchfulness. All the summer fleecy will be worn, or a month to come. All the pretty muslins, and cambrics, and pale silks, and grenadines which have survived the uses of their country campaign will bloom afresh in city drawing rooms. The air now is full of them, and in the windows and on the shelves; all the tints of the autumn forests in the show rooms and cases. But such a atmospheres of sultriness surrounds them that nobody buys, and the shopmen look wearily at the dullness of sales, and vainly invoke Somebody-don, given, of late, to cold chill.

Plain fabrics and stripes are most to be desired. Soft, plain tints, gray and drab, and misty autumnal hues, with bright contrasting trimming of pink and blue, and crimson and royal purple. Skirts just bound with the rich color Waists at sides very trimmed only at the edges, as the Paris New York will say—trimming, trimming, everywhere, for what is one's gown but a framework for trimmings, and what use is money if one cannot show it in lace, and rosettes, and cameos and chains? Anybody may have a poplin dress. It is the trimmings which cost.

Suits will be worn as much as ever, but the cruel dresses are so inconvenient for the street that they are banished to a measure. The walking dress has a very short skirt, cut in scallops, tabby-fashion or squares, and worn over a petticoat of the same material coming a little below the top of the boot. Above the hem of he dress the petticoat is displayed up with a deeper material of the same hue, so that the whole robe is not more expensive than the ordered dress made with the usual train, and a lighter, more graceful and much more convenient. A very odd and ugly fashion has been introduced, which will be worn only by women of no intimate oddity for beauty. Suits, if the skirt is plain, the waist is made of the same color, but striped; and if the skirt be striped, the waist is plain. The effect is, of course, bad. All the materials of last Winter will be worn this year. What new ones may be in store is not yet revealed. All dresses will be ordered. Many are made without any perceptible fullness at the waist. Others have four plaits, one in front, one behind, and one on each hip, there again, are plain in front, and on the hips, will two wide plaits at the back. The new skeleton skirts are made without any hoops above the knee, and the large circles of the dress at the bottom are sustained by stiff ridings and by cambric petticoats with broad, pleated flounce. Almost all dresses are made with basques, but these are usually detached from the dress and fastened under a belt. The very ugly fashion of wearing bells over dresses of flushed with the round waist may be parliamentary. It conceals the substantial bagging and thus make a house dress suitable for the street. The pagoda of which one hears so much, though it will assume laid in plaits at the waist, or falling loosely from the shoulders, out very deep points at the hips, and in short points before and behind. It is usually left open at the hips, and each point is finished with a long tassel. Its resemblance to the Roman mantle, which it is supposed to copy, can only be discovered by the poor little archæologists of a system of "making believe very much." Nevertheless, it is capable of being made a graceful and pretty drapery. The cheveless jackets are made in black, and in silk-cored cashmere, very short and rounded in back in shape before and behind. These are bordered with lace, or embroidered with jet threes, or edged with a fringe of gold or silver bells, with small tongues which tinkle as the wearer moves. Except on the collars of a few horses, whence, evidently, the fashion is borrowed, this ornamentation could not be more charmingly bestowed. It is to be worn also on street occasions, it is said; and the contentatious and blushing beauties will appear on Broadway tinkling departments. Dolling and tunics are much worn, but the deep skirt flounce, so fashionable in thin fabrics, is thought that scarcely will be equally worn in silks, and even in heavier materials. To fall women it is extremely becoming, and is does not waste the stern. Waists are still made short, and still are with the side belt. Sashes with three long straight ends at the back, edged with lace straw fringe, and fastened with a rosette at the side, are extremely fashionable. Sashes of white, which promise to be immortal, are made in bright colors and worn with long second ends of silk, over light dresses. Open impassioned waists continue more in vogue than high bodices. They are worn with chemisettes close in the back. For matrons, open waists, cornets or folded back in a V to the belt, are prescribed.

The forms of all wraps is not determined. Just present the more negligé sacques, or light cloaks, is looked upon, the Fall-filling basquine is quite fancy interested. The pretty, old-fashioned, straight mantles are to have a vogue with. These will be made in embroidered velvet, embroidered silk, muslin, grenadine, embroidered cashmere, and the ever-beautiful camel's hair will wear the scarf from *par excellence*. Silk basques, sacques and sawls of black or white embroidered cashmere, will also be chosen among the most distinguished garments of the season. Flannel sacques in white, with their black braiding are quite too conspicuous for the street, but some of this black and white are very elegant. Cashmere sacques are considered much more desirable than silk this fall. Of course the dealers will conspire to make them equally costly, but any damsel whose wish can weave the beautiful decoration, by hand, for a small outlay, the rich fashion. Bonnets display little difference. Indeed, very possible vagary of the crowdless shape seems already to have declared itself, and nothing remains for despairing variety but the reversion of crown and curtain. The Calashion, the newest phase of the Fanchon, is an long frame, with little ear drops, very like the small-eared dresses of the seventeenth three years ago. It is the latest whim not to cover the face at all, but wear a wreath of scarlet, or white, or yellow pansies across the front, and tie a propos-rous item under the chin, or beneath the chignon, with a ribbon about only an inch and a half wide. Some of these hats are trimmed with a huge jet ornament in place of the stick, one is fastened with long black beaded, fanciful pins, and have no strings at all. Many are the three-me and common deception chain lifts under the chin in the most inconsolable fashion. These chains are of false cameos, imitation pearls, or silver tinsel, of ivory carving, of flowers, of jet, even of small feathers of each is uglier than the other.

In half-dress the most useful thing is to drag the hair up from the neck, and achieve a fringe of the most obtrusive and awkward order on the back and top of the head. When the comb can be seen from the front, the arrangement is considered a success. On one head in a hundred this style is not appallingly ugly, but unfortunate women with forbidding foreheads and long noses, the line from the ex of the waterfall to the base of the chin is long and thin like. The chignon is a mass of frills, nizzes, curls, braids and disheveled tresses tucked into a net in most admired disorder. here is a very great profusion for nature, and too net nattiness for art, and therefore the wig is in failure.

Beds of colored leather, daintily buttoned in many breeds—lilac, brown, orange, copper toned—buff, gray, and even red—will be worn. Each shade is pretty, with a gown of the same tint, and only that, and after all, the tasteful of duty black walking boots must remain the st wear. The rosettes, so dainty on a slipper, are so ugly and out of place on a gaiter, are ll seen on the gaiter, and in the nature of ings make the foot look ungainly.

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The Greatest Stock Breeding Establishment in the World.

A Lexington, Ky., correspondent of the Louisville Courier writes as follows: After making a report of the sales to-day at Spring Station devoted the few intervening hours till the arrival of the up train to a tour of the Woodburn stables and pastures. This magnificent breeding establishment, unrivalled in the old world the new for the purity of its pedigrees and number of distinguished equine families by which its various crosses are produced, invites more thorough examination, and is worthy of more extended notice than circumstances permit me to bestow upon it. An estate of 4,000 res of open and woodland pastures, walled in stone, stocked with a stud of 125 horses, almost regardless of expense wherever excellence could be discovered, herds of fine cattle d sheep of the choicest breeds, costly ises and pleasure grounds, and an army of trainers, riders, stable boys, &c., make up the *tout ensemble* of this hobby of a wealthy and cultivated gentlemen, whose largeness and pastime, and ambition, it is to wish an immense income in improving the eeds of his native State.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MODRN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness, Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brush, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. Has above all, the great wonder in the rapidity with which it restores GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and

FIRESTO, CHANGE!

the whitest and most looking hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY, AND SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all Druggists. sep8-eod-THAW

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential perfume for a lady. "Extract of Sweet opoponax." E. T. SMITH & CO., New York. sep6-yn tu

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Fourth night of the Young and Versatile Actress,
MRS. ETTIE HENDERSON,
Who has been greeted nightly with unbounded applause. She will appear this evening as CAPITOLA, in the (Tuesday) EVENING, will be presented the immensely successful dramatization in 5 thrilling acts, from the author's popular story, entitled
THE HIDDEN HAND.
Capitola.....Ettie Henderson.
To conclude with the GOOD FOR NOTHING Nan, with songs.....Mrs. Welsh Edwards.
In rehearsal, the 3 act Drama, entitled FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA, in which Ettie Henderson will appear.
Matinee Saturday Afternoon—OCTOROON.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.
FERD. TRIMBLE.....Manager.
This Evening, the exciting drama in 2 acts entitled
DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.
The renowned equestrians and gymnasts,
THE IRVITON BROTHERS,
In their truly terrific Feats.
THE BOUQUET OF BEAUTY and
THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE,
In superb Ballets. New Farces, Songs, Dances, Negro-sies, &c. &c.

THEY ARE COMING!
FENTON'S
EMPIRE MINSTRELS
AND
BRASS BAND,
AND WILL BE AT
MASONIC HALL,
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.
ROSE BILLS.
HARRY FENTON, Proprietor.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES TRACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office; or sent by the year the principal corners in the city, and prices, be a reliable one of the same. jel6-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

VOCAL LESSONS—
MRS. ANNIE M. SHEIB,
TEACHER OF VOCAL MUSIC.
Cards at C. C. MELLOR & CO'S.,
aug8-tu-th 81 WOOD STREET.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.
Will begin its First Session
On the 11th September Next.
Circulars with full part culars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.
Box 408, Allegheny City, Pa. or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street. aug14-tf

MT. AUBURN
YOUNG LADIES'
INSTITUTE.

This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. All the past years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and at present it has been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building

is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the next session. It is designed to unite fashion with comfort, will be equally worn in silks, and even in heavier materials. To tall women it is extremely becoming, and it does not waste the stern. Waists are still made short, and still are with the side belt. Sashes with three long straight ends at the back, edged with lace straw fringe, and fastened with a rosette at the side, are extremely fashionable. Sashes of white, which promise to be immortal, are made in bright colors and worn with long second ends of silk, over light dresses. Open impassioned waists continue more in vogue than high bodices. They are worn with chemisettes close in the back. For matrons, open waists, cornets or folded back in a V to the belt, are prescribed.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
C. D. HER S.....Director.
UNPARALELLED SUCCESS OF
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
TO-NIGHT, positively last opportunity of witnessing the original and only genuine play of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
With Miss LUCILLE WESTERN in her great double character, LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE.
FRIDAY—Farewell benefit. Double Bill of Lucretia Borgia and Don Cesar De Bazan.
Will be produced the thrilling melo-drama, pronounable representation of NANCY SYKES,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Fashionable Matinee, with the intensely interesting play of PAR-THENIA AND INGOMAR.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE OIL STOCK.
I Will sell at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the
13th September, 1866
Stock in the Ohio Well, No. 1, near the mouth of Steel's Run; also, Stock in Well No. 2, and Boring Apparatus, also, Royalty of Well No. 1; also of Well No. 2, 1-8th; together with 2 acres, and 140 perches, Term—99 years. Conditions will be made known on day of sale. JNO. OLMES.
ISLAND RUN, Aug. 13, 1866. aug9-td

FOR SALE.
TWO OF "BROWN'S STORE BOATS."
One 76 feet, and one 80 feet long. Can be seen near Garrison Island.
sep5-8 N. BROWN.

WARD'S
Paper Collars
AND CUFFS FOR
LADIES
AND GENTLEMEN,
J. D. BERND,
15 FIFTH STREET,
Wholesale Agent,
For PITTSBURGH, Pa.

MANUFACTURED BY
S. W. H. WARD, New York.

POSTPONEMENT
OF THE GRAND NATIONAL
CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Soldiers' and Sailors'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
Under the Auspices of the
Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2 1866.
A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the Concert to
Thursday, October 11th, '66,
At which time it will positively occur.
The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past year have somewhat delayed our sales until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country, that this enterprise is private none but the most patriotic charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have already sufficient sums to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

$60,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250 000 $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the soldiers and sailors' National Orphan Home Fund. $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, and the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

between 1 and N		5,000
1	Two story brick residence 10th St., between M and N	5,000
2	Fine city Lots on 7th St., north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Harness and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	1,000
1	Set Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Ring)	1,000
1	Grand Piano, (steinway's)	1,500
1	Upright Piano	800
10	Grand Pianos $500 each	5,000
10	do do $250 each	2,500
100	Gents Gold Watches $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies do do $125 each	6,250
5	Gents' Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
60	Amer. Case Sil. Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunting do $80 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $ 90 to $200 each	7,500
33	Diamond Pins, $100	3,300
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	do $150 each	3,000
20	Silverplated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
20	Silver Casters, $25 each	500
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $6 to $ each	27,000
10,000	Tea & table cloths, &c. $2 to $5 each	35,000
10,000	Good pens, silver tips, $ 5 to $1 each	15,000
40,453	Books, cutlery, sugar's, $1 to $10 each	100,000
Total		$333,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where fifteen thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to count and report the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders, and parties desiring to retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, Rock and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Sammonth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund, corner of seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Med. M. H. ALBRIGHT
WILLIAM A. MOORE,
Treasurer, J. B. RUTCHINSON, Esq., Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.
Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.
In every case send the name and Post Office address of each person, and if a regular subscriber, and enclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 274.
REFER BY PERMISSION, TO
Maj Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A. Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, M. C. Ohio; Gen. Halbert E. Paine, M. C. Wisconsin; Hon. John H. Keeline, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. N. Hedrick, Iowa; Gen. D. C. McCallum, D. C.; Gen. O. F. Darling, N. Y.; Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., michigan; Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Pennsylvania; Hon. Geo. Perry Sanger, N. Y.; Hon. E. Doughty, N. Y.; Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor Washington, D. C.; Hon. Wm. Kemp, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Kellian V. Whalen, M. C., W. Va.; Hon. Elson C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.; Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn; Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. C., N. J.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penn.; Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa; Maj. G. M. Van Buren, &c.

TICKETS FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY
JOHN W. PITTOCK,
GENERAL AGENT.

And at McCLELLAND'S Auction Room.
H. KLEBER & BRO'S., Music Store, 122 Wood Street,
And HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO'S.' Music Store.
In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.
In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.
In Edinopole, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa. aug15

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $200 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Hiscock's patent,) for raising vertically 12 tons, for about $40 each. Address
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
118 Third street
jul9-Y-tus

SUGAR.
300 bbls. Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
au17. MILLER & MICKETSON.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MISS H. DE LEE.....MANAGERESS.
THE PRESIDENT AND SUITE
Are expected to visit this Theater TO-NIGHT.
First appearance of the charming and beautiful Actress,
MISS HATTIE DE LEE,
Who will appear in her great specialty of CAMILLE OF LUCILE.
THURSDAY EVENING September 13th, will be presented the great play by Matilda Heron, entitled
CAMILLE; OR THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
Parquette.....50 cents. Family Circle.....25 cents.
Dress Circle.....50 cents. Gallery.....15 cents.
Private boxes.....$3 00

R. H. PALMER,
Straw and Millinery Goods, 81 Wood st.

PRICES REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET,
Has just received from New York auctions full lines of
NOTIONS,
Straw and Millinery Goods,
RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
Which are offered at prices to meet the times.
HATS.
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE—
410 ACRES COAL,
One half mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, one mile and a half from Station. Vein 5 feet. Will be divided into two lots if desired.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
aug No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE.
200 acres coal and surface, situated about 30 rods east of Bulger Station on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, one mile and a half from the river. The road runs through the property. 130 acres of the surface is under good cultivation. 50 acres good white oak timber.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
aug No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD
tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation. 100 acres could can be worked by a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house, and large frame barn, and all kinds of good fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Rochester, and 1 1-2 miles from Beaver river. 15 acres of good bituminous coal underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet. Coal opening on the Beaver river.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
aug No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.
13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 20 miles from Pittsburgh, 3 miles from Canonsburg and Washington, and 1 mile from Scully's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, and accessible by good dirt roads, including the celebrated Mineral spring, known as "Scully's Springs." The analysis of the mineral water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analyst, published. Wm. Meade. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
aug No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—Dwelling House and
STORE ROOM. That desirable lot No. 84 on Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street, by 84 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and store room on the first floor, and a large frame store room. The second and third stories of the dwelling are arranged for a dwelling of six Rooms with full bed Attic. The store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Rent $50 per month. Possession can be had at once.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
aug2 No. 102 Fourth street.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR
SALE—One mile back of City Poor House Farm, on Monongahela river. Mill in good repair, machinery, in perfect order. Nine acres of land, good fencing, and a good dwelling house. Price only $4,000. Small cash payments, balance on long time. Good orchard, strong running water.
Price only THIRTY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. the mill alone would cost double the money.
ROBT. P. WILKINSON,
aug21 cor Smithfield and Water Sts.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—
A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Occupying one of the best locations in the city, and having a good run of custom. Satisfactory reasons can be given.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
aug31 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

A. HANI,
(Successor to DUFF & HANI.)
Practical Lithographers,
Nos. 3 AND 4 ST. CLAIR ST., AT SUPERIOR ORDER
Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. jy21
All orders delivered, satisfactorily and promptly attended to. au17

GEO. F. SCHUCHMAN & CO.,
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,
The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Bank notes cards, letter heads, bonds, checks, drafts, certificates of deposit, invitation cards, &c. &c. Nos. 74 and 74 Third street, Pittsburgh. au6-tf

HOTELS.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
Formerly Girard House,
Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
This Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, newly painted, papered, carpeted and new furniture and bedding purchased throughout. Every attention will be given to guests.
S. H. RIAL,
jel0 PROPRIETOR.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The Restaurant attached to the Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
BAKER & PARLEY.
au6-3m

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
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PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR.
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh
1978-1y

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator.
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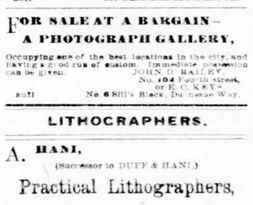

WATCH REPAIRING.
Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store for the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and Master tools now in use, with a large force of
COMPETENT WORKMEN,
We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All Bas watches closely recorded by our
CHRONOMETER.
DUNSEATH & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
56 Fifth Street.
au2

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS,
Twist Drills,
Drill Chucks, &c.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
cor. Second and Wood sts.,
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
aug20-daw

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guages.
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
118 Third street
jul9-Y-tus

SAW AND GRIST MILL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, in good order, and doing a good business. Pittsburgh Railroad 3½ miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing 3 000 feet per day. Also, a GRIST MILL in the Mill is run by water power having a fall of 10 feet. The machinery is in first rate condition.
The Grist Mill
situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. Has 2 pairs of BURR STONES and 1 pair FRENCH BURS, and can manufacture 100 barrels of Flour per day. Also, a new frame DWELLING HOUSE, one and a half stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade, for full information, apply for address
ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.
jy21-3m

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FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, in good order, and doing a good business. Pittsburgh Railroad 3½ miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing 3 000 feet per day. Also, a GRIST MILL in the Mill is run by water power having a fall of 10 feet. The machinery is in first rate condition.
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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Meeting of the Committee of Reception —Mayor McCarthy Declines to Participate.

The President Johnson reception committees held an adjourned meeting yesterday morning at the St. Charles Hotel.

It was announced that the special train containing the Committee of reception who are to receive the Presidential party at the State line will leave the depot this morning at eleven o'clock.

J. G. Weldon offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That as this procession will be composed of citizens differing in their political opinions, no banner or transparency having a political party motto or device will be allowed in the procession.

Delegates from the following places have signified their intention of being present at the reception:—Uniontown, Rhinaning, Brownsville, Wheeling, West Va., Washington, Pa., Lawrenceville, Sharpsburg, Etna, Port Perry, McKeesport and McClure township.

The Committee, on Tuesday, authorized the Secretary to send the following communication to His Honor, Mayor McCarthy:

PITTSBURGH, September 11, 1866.

Hon. W. C. McCarthy, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements to received His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, held at the St. Charles Hotel this (Tuesday) A. M., it was

Resolved, That a cordial invitation be extended to the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city to participate in the reception ceremonies, and the Secretary be instructed to notify the honorable gentlemen of this action.

In compliance with spirit and intent of the above resolution, you are hereby invited to participate. Hoping it may prove agreeable to you to accept the invitation, I am your obedient servant, W. D. SPIKING, Sec'y.

The Mayor made the following response:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., } September 12, 1866.

To Wm. D. Spiking, Secretary Committee of Arrangements: SIR—I am in receipt of your letter extending to me a courteous invitation to participate in the reception ceremonies proposed upon the arrival of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. I should be pleased to assist in doing honor to the Chief Magistrate of the Union, if I had a reasonable expectation he would refrain, upon the occasion referred to, from stigmatizing those whose views of reconstruction coincide with my own as "traitors on the Northern end of the line." The speeches made by Andrew Johnson in other cities prevent me from believing that he will. I am, therefore, constrained from motives of self-respect, to decline your invitation.

I am, most respectfully, your obd't servant,

WM. C. MCCARTHY.

The Committee then adjourned.

McKeesport "Boys in Blue."—Delegates to the Convention.

A meeting of the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of McKeesport, was held on Tuesday evening, in the Odd Fellow's Hall in that borough, for the purpose of organizing the "Boys in Blue," and to make arrangements for attending the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh, on the 25th inst. The meeting came to order by calling Captain G. W. Gregg to the chair, and appointing R. Nelse Taylor as Secretary.

After the objects of the meeting had been stated by the chairman, a list was made out for the signatures of those wishing to become members. About forty names were enrolled during the evening.

The following named gentlemen were elected delegates to represent the borough in the Pittsburgh National Convention: Capt. G. W. Gray, Col. James McK. Snodgrass and Capt. A. C. Critchlow.

A Committee consisting of Capt. Wm. Meintosh, George W. Coale and R. N. Taylor, were appointed in enrollment.

A committee of three, consisting of the following named gentlemen, were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for attending the Convention of the 25th: F. H. Cousein, Charles C. Taylor and Capt. Gray.

Stirring speeches were then made by Capt. A. C. Critchlow, Col. J. McK. Snodgrass, Capt. Wm. McIntosh, C. C. Taylor, Esq., and others, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for General Geary, to meet again on Saturday evening.

Tenth Ward Geary Club—Councils Indorsed.

A meeting of the Union Republican Geary Club of the Tenth Ward, was held last evening at the office of Messrs. Bayne & Shafer, Fifth street. Dr. T. J. Gallaher occupied the chair, and N. W. Shafer, Esq., acted as Secretary.

David Sims, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the City Councils in refusing a reception to Andrew Johnson.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of the following named gentlemen, were appointed on Meetings, with full power to act: John T. Brown, Dr. T. J. Gallaher and N. W. Shafer.

On motion of Mr. J. D. Egan, the Committee on Finance were empowered to act as a Committee on Transportation.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the same place, on Wednesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court met yesterday morning at the usual hour, Judges Mellon and Brown on the bench, when the following business was transacted:

The first case taken up was that of Edward Osborn, indicted for assault and battery on the person of Charles Markham. The defendant is a conductor on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, and the alleged assault was committed on Sunday, 26th of August last, while the defendant was passing along Carson street, in East Birmingham. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Osborn was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

John Parodine and John Bartmettler were indicted jointly for committing an assault and battery upon Michael Berger. They both plead guilty, and were each sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, and to enter recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars to keep the peace for one year.

Ann Richardson, indicted for larceny, on oath of Geo. E. Shaw, was next placed upon trial. The prosecutor is at optician doing business on Fifth street, and alleges that the defendant, who was a servant in the family, stole a large amount of wearing apparel from his house upon various occasions, which were pawned at Le Roy's shop. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the prisoner sentenced to undergo thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail.

The next case taken up was that of Catharine Nau, charged with obstructing an execution. John Schuler, prosecutor. It appears that Schuler, a constable of Reserve township, testified that an execution had been issued against the property of Edward Nau, husband of the defendant, by Justice A. Arent, for costs. On the 15th of August last, he visited Nau's premises for the purpose of making a levy on the property, and while in the discharge of his duty, the defendant interfered, scratched his face and threatened to hit him with a brick she had in her hand. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, ordering each party to pay one-half the costs.

Thomas H. Lynch, of Versailles township, indicted for selling liquor without a license, was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court. Sentence was deferred.

Frederick Swader was placed upon trial upon an indictment of assault and battery, on oath of Eugene Metzger. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, ordering the costs to be divided between the parties.

Joseph Weirhard was charged with deserting his wife, Ann M. Weirhard, and refusing to support her. The Court ordered the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution, contribute five dollars per month to the support of his wife, and enter into three hundred dollars bail for the fulfillment of the same.

William Orie and Henry Gray were then tried on cross suits of aggravated assault and battery. The parties are farmers, residing in Moon township, and it appears that some time ago a few words passed between them, which led to blows. A fight ensued, during which both were badly beaten. The jury are out in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Orie. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Gray has not yet been concluded.

Court adjourned until this morning.

A Card from Colonel Patchell.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Noticing that I have been designated as one of the Marshals of the Johnson procession, I desire to state that my name was used without my consent or approval. As a member of the Common Council, I voted against extending the hospitalities of the city to Andrew Johnson, and I have seen no reason for this action since that time to warrant me in changing my opinion. I favor the amendments to the Constitution adopted by Congress, believing it to be the only correct policy that can be pursued.

By publishing the above you will much oblige

Yours truly,

JAMES PATCHELL,

Late Colonel

102d Pennsylvania Regiment.

PITTSBURGH, September 13, 1866.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbytery of Ohio met on Tuesday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, when a communication was received from Rev. William R. Howard, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, setting forth the reasons which induced him to accept the call from the First Church of Cincinnati, and desiring the Presbytery to dissolve his pastoral relations with his present charge. The five commissioners from the Second Church presented the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the congregation, which have already been published in the COMMERCIAL, and after a prolonged consideration of the subject, the Presbytery adopted a resolution declining to accede to the Doctor's request. The action of the Presbytery will give great satisfaction to the members of the Church who feared for a time that they would lose their beloved pastor.

THE EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE.—Messrs. Carson Bros., No. 20 Fifth street, are the general agents for this unrivalled machine. The "Empire" possesses a number of improvements and advantages over all the machines, prominent among which is the fact that it is constructed on new and approved principles of mechanism, and is devoid of the numerous complications appurtenant on less perfect instruments. Its action is noiseless, and requires fifty per cent. less power to drive it than any other. Parties desirous of purchasing a servicable sewing machine should inquire into the merits of the "Empire." The advertisement of the firm can be found in another column.

"BOYS IN BLUE" EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the Allegheny County organization of the "Boys in Blue" met yesterday morning at City Hall. The Committee on Badges reported a design, which was adopted, and the committee instructed to have them prepared by Monday next. The Committee on Marches reported that the County Republican Executive Committee could not supply the organization with torches, and the district organizations would have to supply themselves. The Committee stated that those desiring torches could procure them at twenty-eight cents each, by applying to the Committee, who have a contract with a firm in this city. The Committee then adjourned.

SUSPENSION OF JUDGEMENT.—We are requested to suggest that probably it will be well for all concerned in the equity case of Jones and Bigley, against Weisenberger, to wait coolly for the decision of the courts. Justice will be done all concerned, and when the law courts have decided the parts of the case, irrecective of local items in the newspapers, it will there be seen, and decided, whether the charges of the plaintiffs are or not, well founded. As Father Ritchie said, *now so-ronos.*

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Uncle Sam and Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, September 12, P. M.

At 11 o'clock this morning gold sold in New York at 146¼, and at noon had declined to 145¾. Eighty-ones sold at 111⅝; old Five-twenties, 111; new, 108½; Ten-forties, 98¾; first, second, and third series of Seven-thirties, 106.

Railway stocks varied very little from yesterday's quotations, except in Erie, which took a sharp rise, selling at 72¾, against 70¾ yesterday. Michigan Southern, 85¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 100½; Chicago and Northwestern, common, 53½; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 66¼; Western Union Telegraph, 68½.

Very little interest is felt in Petroleum stocks there. Bennehoff Run Petroleum sold at 80¢, and United States at 57¢.

There is more activity in the Gold Mining stocks. Consolidated Gregory sold at 18¾, and 43c was bid for Holman.

Dullness still reigns in our local stock market. We have not been able to hear of any transactions, there is considerable inquiry for Allegheny Valley Railroad stock at greatly advanced rates. Holders generally are firm at 20, but there are a few scattering lots picked up at lower figures. The flattering prospects of the road, and the extra work which the extension is passed fell materially upon the stock, which has so long been comparatively neglected.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.	
Capital	$13,542,150	$13,642,150	
Loans	50,965,900	50,879,018	Dec.—$221,116
Specie	859,385	826,345	Dec.—39,040
Legal Tenders	24,946,254	24,154,968	Dec.—791,286
Deposits	41,142,277	41,060,993	Dec.—81,284
Circulation	9,569,975	9,608,010	Inc.—38,035

—There was again last week an increase in all the leading items of our banks, but not to a large amount in any of them. The deposits increased $862,376, and the loans $224,118. The increase in the other three items did not reach a hundred thousand dollars, in the largest of them. The movement of the week was, in some measure, influenced by the payments from the United States Treasury, which have fully supplied the banks and the street with currency. Some of the banks, not being able to employ their surplus more advantageously, have temporarily lodged it with the United States Assistant Treasurer. Another week or two will enable them to dispose of their recent heavy receipts where they will pay better.

—At Cincinnati the money market does not change its character in any essential particular. Discount lines are kept nearly full, and, as heretofore, in large part by extended bills. Deposit balances are low for this season of the year, and though not tight, matters can not be said to be easy. It seems that this condition of things is experienced also by bankers at interior points. A change in the situation is not likely to occur until we shall have something besides money with which we can pay for the goods we buy elsewhere. Produce must either decline in value or advance in the seaboard, before commerce can restore trade to its equilibrium. There does not at present seem to be a probability that either of these will take place at an early day as matters are now moving. Consequently it is apparent that merchants should be extremely circumspect in their sales of goods, to see that there is no further demoralization of credit. Their only safety is in selling promptly for cash in limited classes and their sales. Let the banks do the discounting, and the jobbers and retailers look after their avowed business. If the latter prefer the occupation of the former, they should change the character of their signs, and change to first locations. One or the other business well followed does pays handsomely, but a man actively engaged in selling goods or in managing the affairs of a great commercial house, can not give the proper attention to the details of payment for goods, that are to go hundreds of miles from under his eye, that security that banks require for sale. Competition will soon effect his demoralization, but it won't pay.—*Second Commercial.*

—Mining shares, which had to bear the brunt of the recent violent smash, now display the most activity, coming up to day with a bounce proportionate to the fall which they have lately been thrown down. The most active stocks, and the greatest in demand, are the Cooper Falls, Rockland, Huron, Hancock, Bay State, Franklin, Humboldt, Pethertek, and Minnesota, which were in demand by J. Gallaher and Shafer at 11 this morning, and on sales of only 900 shares advanced to 6¾. Huron opened at 6, and sold at 7. 500 shares reached by buyer 30. Hancock was easily at 25 and 21½ on sales of nearly 3,000 shares. Bay State was also active, advancing to 6¾ regular, and 17 buyer 30. Franklin opened at an advance of 8, and closed firm. There is an early prospect of a dividend of 5 per share on this stock. Minnesota was in good request, selling up to 11 regular. Pethertek was active, and advanced to 9¾. Rockland, which was carried down to 5 by the recent avalanche, is now hovering the lost ground, selling heavily at 6⅝ and 7¼, closing with no stock offering at less than 6¾.

A compilation of the closing sales to-day with the opening price yesterday—when the tide had nearly turned—gives the following advance current:—Bay State was advanced 2½, Cooper Falls 3, Hancock 9, Huron 7¼, Pethertek 3½, Pewabic Pipe Rockland 15-16, Quincy 8½, Minnesota 1½, St. Clair ½, Superior ½, Isle Royale ½, Franklin ½, and Humboldt ½. There was also in the market at quotations, and an increase of orders would doubtless tend to advance prices. The market closed firm.—*Boston Advertiser of Tuesday.*

Produce and General Markets.

[Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.]

THURSDAY, September 13—Business continues to move along with but little perceptible activity, buyers being disposed to purchase very sparingly. They do not seem to know much about the market prices. Most of them seem disposed to wait and see how prices run. Produce—Our market contains a good supply of the various descriptions with a fair amount of receipts. Flour is in moderate demand for family, and a large amount of wearing apparel from his house upon various occasions, which were pawned at Le Roy's shop. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the prisoner sentenced to undergo thirty days' imprisonment in the County Jail.

The next case taken up was that of Catharine Nau, charged with obstructing an execution. John Schuler, prosecutor. It appears that Schuler, a constable of Reserve township, testified that an execution had been issued against the property of Edward Nau, husband of the defendant, by Justice A. Arent, for costs. On the 15th of August last, he visited Nau's premises for the purpose of making a levy on the property, and while in the discharge of his duty, the defendant interfered, scratched his face and threatened to hit him with a brick she had in her hand. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, ordering each party to pay one-half the costs.

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Court adjourned until this morning.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 12, 1866.

The market for some time past has contained a large and varied supply of produce, and as yet there seem to be but little reduction in the quantity and variety of the various articles enumerated below. There has been no material change noticed in prices, though some articles have varied a little since the last quotations. There was barely the usual quantity of butter for sale, but the quality was better and the market firm at our quotations. The apples for sale are generally good and the supply large. Peaches are very scarce and extremely high in price for this season of the year. Grapes are in more liberal supply, but prices various, ranging from 15 to 75c per lb., according to quality. Choice articles of Black Hamburg readily command the latter figure. The supply of spring chickens was limited, and but few were left unsold. Flour, although in liberal receipt, at the rate of from 1,000 to 2,000 barrels per day, remains at last week's quotations. We notice an excellent new dried Peach, from the South, for sale at 25c. a lb. New Dried apples are also for sale. Apple Butter was in liberal supply at 15c per quart. Oranges are getting very scarce, and are firm at $5 per dozen. The supply of potatoes is in excess of the demand. We quote the retail price of first-class articles as follows:

BREAD AND CRACKERS.

Wheat loaf, each	10	Graham Crackers, ₱ lb	17
Rye "	10	Sugar " "	17
Boston, Crackers, ₱ lb	15	Cream " "	30
Wine " "	15	Butter " "	30
Soda " "	18	Milk Biscuit, " "	17
Sugar " "	18	Ginger Snaps, " "	25
Water " "	14	Pilot Bread, " "	25
Butter " "	30	Tea Cake, " "	25
Sugar " "	30	Almond Nuts, " "	25
Grated bread, per loaf	10		

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Butter, Print, ₱ lb	40 to 50	Cheese, country Ohio,	20
" Prime Roll,	35	" Eggs, per ₱ doz	25
" Common,	30	" Dutch Cheese, ₱ lber	25
Crock butter,	35	Cheese, Goshen,	29

FISH—FRESH.

Lake Salmon	12	Sea Bass	12
Lake Trout, ₱ lb	10	Cod, ₱ lb	12
White fish	10		

FISH—DRY, SHELL, SMOKED, ETC.

Cod, dry ₱ lb	10	Oysters, No. 1, shore in kits	$1 50
Haddock (smoked) ₱ lb	10	" No. 2 large	1 25
"	25	Mackerel, No. 2 large, ₱ lb	8
Halibut (smoked) ₱ lb	25	" No. 3 ₱ lb	6
Herrings (smoked) ₱ doz	50	Oysters, half-can	65
Herrings, ₱ doz	50	" can	1 25
Lobsters, 2½ ₱ cans, each	75	White fish, ₱ lb	10
Fresh Cove and spiced (pickled)	50	Salmon (smoked) ₱ lb	40
Oysters (scan.) ₱ lb	30	Trout, ₱ lb	10
" 2 lb	50	Lobsters, (live) ₱ lb	19

FLOUR, MEAL, &C.

Extra Family	$12 50 to 13 75	Farina, ₱ paper	12
Fancy Family, ₱ bbl	13 50	Indian Meal, ₱ bush	1 20
Fancy flour, ₱ bbl	15 00	Indian Meal, ₱ bush	1 20
Self raising, ₱	50	Hominy, ₱ lb	8
12 lb bags	$1 00	Samp	8

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.

Apples ₱ bush	20	Prunes (eating)	60
Apples (cooking)	40 to 50	Peaches	60
Cocoa Nuts, each	10	Raisins	40
Raisins ₱ lb	25 to 30	Figs	20
Peaches	20	Currants	25
Shell Walnuts	25	Dates	20
Peanuts ₱ qt	20	Citron	40
Filberts, ₱ qt	20	Chirons, ₱ lb	60
Prunes (cooking)	30		

FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED, OILS, JELLIES, &C.

Peaches, ₱ basket	30 to 50	Peaches, 2 lb cans	60
Apples ₱ bbl (cook)	5 to 6	Peaches, 3 lb cans	75
Pears, ₱ ½ peck	30 to 50	Assorted jellies in tumblers	60
Lemons, ₱ doz	40	Pickles, in bbls	50 to 60
Green corn, ₱ doz	50	Pickles, in jars	30, 50 to 60
Tomatoes, ₱ doz	50	Pickles, in kegs	30, 50 to 60
Blackberries, do do	30	Salad oil, ₱ bottle	62½ to 1 25
Peas, ₱ qt	20	Olive oil, ₱ bottle	75 to 1 25
Sardines, ₱ boxes	30	Honey, ₱ lb	40 to 50
" ½ "	15	Honey, strained, ₱ lb	30 to 40
Honey, strained, ₱ lb	30	Pickles, ₱ quart	15 to 25
Oranges ₱ doz	$4 to 5	Pickles, ₱ gallon	50 to 75

GROCERIES.

Coffee, choice Rio ₱	30	Tea, Young Hyson, ₱ lb	1 50 to 2 00
Rio roasted, ₱ lb	35	" Imperial	1 50
Roast Rio ₱ lb	35 to 40	" Gunpowder	1 50
"	40 to 50	Candles, star, ₱ lb	30 to 35
"	45 to 50	" dipped	30
"	50 to 60	Lard ₱ lb	25
"	60 to 75	Soap, hard ₱ lb	15
" crushed and powdered	18 to 19	" S. Carolina	10
" maple	20	Soda, ₱ lb	10
Molasses Porto Rico	50	Salt, table ₱ sk	2 75
" New Orleans	80 to 1 00	" fine ₱ bbl	6 to 7
" Cuba	80 to 1 00	Starch ₱ lb	10
" Sorgho	80 to 1 00	Indigo, ₱ lb	75
" Maple ₱	60	" American	75
"	60	Tapioca ₱ lb	10
Tea, Oolong ₱ lb	1 00 to 1 50	Syrups, Best	1 00
" Eng. Break	1 00	" Common	75
" Souchong	1 00 to 1 50		
Chocolate, ₱ lb	60		

MEATS—FRESH.

Sirloin, ex. cut, ₱ lb	25	Leg of Mutton ₱ lb	17 to 18
Rib roast, ₱ lb	20	Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	20 to 25
" do ₱ lb	20	Veal cutlets ex. ₱ lb	25
Round, ₱ lb	18 to 20	" stew	12
Chuck rib, ₱ lb	12 to 15	Roast veal, ₱ lb	18 to 20
Cross rib, ₱ lb	12	Stewing veal, ₱ lb	12 to 15
Plate, ₱ lb	12	Spring Chickens, ₱ lb	30
Liver, ₱ lb	15	Ribbers, each	10 to 12
Hearts, each	10 to 12	Fowls, ₱ lb	20 to 25
Pork, ₱ lb	18 to 20	Corned brisket, ₱ pair	15 to 20
Mutton chops	20 to 25	Calves Heads, each	10 to 12
"	20 to 25	Calves Heads, each	10

MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.

Dried Beef, ₱ lb	20	Hams, each	85 to 1 00
Rockbrisket, each	75 to 1 00	Pigs feet, ₱ set	25 to 30
Shoulders	15 to 20	Pigs feet, ₱ set	25 to 30
Sausages	15 to 20	Shoulders, ₱ lb	15 to 18
Corned Beef	15 to 18	Bacon Ham, ₱ lb	25 to 30

POULTRY.

Young Geese, each	75	Ducks, ₱ pair	75 to $1 00
Dressed Chickens, per pair	90 to $1 25	Turkeys, ₱ lb	25
		₱ pair	60 to $1 50

SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.

Cinnamon ₱ lb	60	Cloves, ₱ lb	60
Alspice ₱ lb	60	Mace, ₱ lb	2 00
Ginger, ₱ lb	60	Nutmegs, ₱ lb	2 00
Pepper, ₱ lb	50	Jamaica Ginger, ₱ lb	75
	50		

SEEDS, ETC.

Coal, Pittsburgh, ₱ bushel	12 to 15	Applebutter ₱ jar	1 00
Brooms, each	50 to 60	Cannon ginger, ₱ jar	1 00
Bottles, ₱ doz	75 to 1 00	Pickles, ₱ gallon	50 to 75
Baking Powders, ₱ box	50	Blair's Liquid Rennet, ₱ bottle	50
Burnett's Extract, ₱ bottle	50	Old Cords (Mushlin), each	75
Concentrated Lye ₱ box	50	Old Cords (Heavy), each	90
Soap, ₱ lb	10	Wicking	60
Bandbox Washing Powders ₱ box	50	Wicking (Cotton)	60
Milk ₱ qt	10	Indian Meal, ₱ bush	1 20
Wooden Ware, each	25 to 50	Summer Kraut, ₱ qt	10 to 15
Tubs, each	50 to 75	Summer Kraut, ₱ bbl	5 00
Coal oil, ₱ gal	50	Mustard, ₱ lb	50
Vinegar ₱ gallon	30	Drinks, ₱ bottle	10

VEGETABLES.

Horse radish, ₱ root	5	Soup Beans, ₱ quart	5 to 10
Onions, ₱ peck	5 to 10	Beets, ₱ bunch	5
Onions, ₱ bushel	40 to 50	Parsnips, ₱ bunch	5
Cabbage, ₱ head	5 to 10	Sweet Potatoes, ₱ qt	10
Cabbage, ₱ bbl	3 00	New Potatoes, ₱ pk	25
Cabbage, ₱ hundred	3 00	Irish Potatoes, ₱ bbl	3 00
String beans, ₱ qt	10	Cabbage, ₱ head	5 to 12
Lima beans, ₱ qt	10	Cauliflower, ₱ bunch	10
Carrots, ₱ bunch	5	Shives, ₱ bunch	5
Carrots, ₱ bushel	40	Tomatoes, ₱ peck	10
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	10	New Tomatoes, ₱ bbl	3 00
Cucumbers, ₱ bushel	40	Corn, ₱ dozen	10
Jerusalem Artichokes ₱ qt	10	New Corn, ₱ dozen	10
Jerusalem Artichokes ₱ bushel	40	Cabbages, ₱ dozen	10
Cucumbers for pickles ₱ dozen	10	Cabbages, ₱ hundred	5 00
Cucumbers for pickles ₱ hundred	5 00	Green Potatoes ₱ bbl	3 00
Indian Beans, ₱ qt	10	Green Potatoes ₱ qt	10
Squash, ₱ dozen	10		

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

September 11—The total receipts of cattle for the week with all Biggs' sales at the Cincinnati Washington Pens, Ltd. head, of the latter 633 head were for the week ending to-day. The market was ruling firm, with prices and feeders which kept prices well up. The receipts of hogs for the week were 6,000 head, there were no cattle on the market which was rather in short supply; shippers and butchers were asking full prices for their stock. The butchers and feeders bought liberally, but there was no stock suitable for shipment, and the week will close with about the same number on hand as at the beginning. The demand for cattle during the week was fully equal to the supply, and prices were firm throughout. Quotations per 100 lbs. gross weight:—Common $4 00 to 5 00; fair to good, $5 00 to 6 00; choice, $6 00 to 6 50. We continue to notice a large falling off in the receipts of hogs. The receipts at the pens have been light, and while in the city, and while in the country the supply is reported as very small. The demand is fully equal to the supply, and while in the city the market is ruling firm, with a good demand for all grades, with 100 lbs net, and 5 cents gross added. Sales of hogs at $4 85@5 00 per 100 lbs gross for good to choice; $4 50@4 75 for fair to good; $4 00@4 25 for common; $3 50@3 75 for inferior; $3 25@3 50 for pigs; $3 00@3 25 for stags. Sheep—The receipts were light and the market firm, with a good demand for all grades, at $3 00@4 00 per 100 lbs gross for good to choice; $2 50@2 75 for fair to good; $2 00@2 25 for common; $1 50@1 75 for inferior; $1 00@1 25 for stags. Calves—Receipts—Four, 100 lbs, which sold at 6c per lb. Hides—Receipts—Seven, 1,000 lbs, which sold at 5c per lb. Tallow—The market was firm with a good demand for all grades, at 8c per lb. Country lots—Sales of 3 barrels at $6 per barrel. Grease—Sales of 2 barrels at 4c per lb. Wool—The market was firm and steady for all grades, with 100 bales offered and a good demand. Sales of 30 bales at $4 50@4 75 for fine; $5 00@5 25 for medium; $5 50@5 75 for coarse; $6 00@6 25 for extra; $6 50@6 75 for fine delaine; $7 00@7 25 for medium delaine; $7 50@7 75 for coarse delaine; $8 00@8 25 for extra delaine; $8 50@8 75 for fine combing; $9 00@9 25 for medium combing; $9 50@9 75 for coarse combing; $10 00@10 25 for extra combing; $10 50@10 75 for fine XX; $11 00@11 25 for medium XX; $11 50@11 75 for coarse XX; $12 00@12 25 for extra XX; $12 50@12 75 for fine fleece; $13 00@13 25 for medium fleece; $13 50@13 75 for coarse fleece; $14 00@14 25 for extra fleece. Coal—The market was firm with a good jobbing demand. The receipts have fallen off. Among the sales were 5,000 bushels Western Reserve, 42 bushels, delivered, at 12½c per bushel. Also, 2,000 bushels Kanawha, delivered, at 15c per bushel. Sugar Cured Hams, Canvassed—5,000 pounds sold at 18c per lb. Lard—Sales of 25 barrels No. 1 at 14c per lb. Lard Oil—The market was firm. Sales of 10,000 lbs at 90c per gallon; 15 barrels do. at 95c per gallon; 15 barrels do. at $1 per gallon. Pork—Was in better demand. Wrote small sales at $34 50@35 00 per barrel. Beef—Was fairly inquired for. Butter—We are holding few to notice. The demand for small lots is fair for choice currency rolls. Lard—Was unchanged, with small sales at at 21½c. Country lots sold at various prices. Tallow—The market was firm. Sales of 10,000 lbs delivered at 8½c per lb. Coal—Sales of 200 tons anthracite, delivered, at $12 50 per ton. Coke—The market firm. Sales 5 tons sheets, at $1 25@1 37½ per bushel. Hay—Sales four loads at $27 00 per ton, on track, sales. Flour—The market was firm with a good trade demand. Sales of 1,000 barrels family, at $13 00@13 50 per barrel, inside lots; and at $14 00@14 50 for the following spring wheat brands, delivered: $12 00@12 50 for inside lots, and at $13 00@13 50 for outside lots, at the same figures. Winter wheat—Sales 1 barrel extra, at $15 00 per barrel. Corn—The market has undergone no change. Among the sales were the following: Wheat, sales 2 cars No. 2 White at $2 60; 1 do. do. at $2 55; 1 car No. 2 White at $2 50; 100 bush spring, $1 10. Corn, sales 2 cars shelled, at 70c; 1 car 77c; 500 bushels ear, 55c. Oats—Sold and nominal, 32@40c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

THURSDAY, September 13—The oil market since our last has undergone but few changes; dealers are still apart in their views; the result is we have but few sales to report. The rates yesterday were uniform; 60c for bold and package lots, and 59c for scalping barrels. There were some parcels of heavy oil that could not be purchased below 60c this was not offered. Although the sales were not large they evinced a good deal of firmness in the quotations yesterday very liberal, amounting to 4,368 barrels, a portion of which goes to fill previous contracts. Our latest from Oil City is further encouraging with regard to water. Sales were made at the mouth of the Creek at $4 75@4 85 per barrel. The sales yesterday were as follows: 700 barrels bulk, 15c; 650 barrels, 2 by bulk; 1,000 barrels bulk, 20c; 200 barrels, bbls included, and 700 barrels bulk, 14½c—that being the ruling figure yesterday.

REFINED OIL.—The market was not active and dealers manifested but little disposition to operate. They are apart in their views, and one or the other will have to give way before sales to any extent can be effected. The only sales that came under our notice were for barrels included, free on cars at 35c; 500 barrels, immediate delivery, 35½c. The best offer for November delivery, Philadelphia, was 46c. Sales were made the previous day to the tune of 5,000 barrels at 46½c. Free oil was dull, with small sales at 40@60c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

B. Smith, S. F.	82	Brewer, Barce & Co, S. F.	50
J. W. Porter, A.	100	Little & Williams, A.	1,000
United Bro., A.	100		
Total			1,320

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Clark & Sumner, 400 bbls refined, Phila.
S. McMasters, 100 bbls refined, Phila.
James Kenney, Jr., 100 bbls refined, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 300 bbls refined, Phila.
Liberty Oil Company, 250 bbls refined, Phila.
Duff, Irwin & Co., 100 bbls refined, Phila.
Forsyth Bro & Co., 162 bbls refined, Phila.
J. D. Reed, 100 bbls refined, Phila.
Wightman & Anderson, 16 bbls refined, Phila.

Oil Exports East.

Lucifer Oil Works, 250 barrels refined.
Hutchinson & Brand, 250 barrels refined.

Hops.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says the late reports from the hop growing districts are far from being encouraging. Up to the latest accounts not more than one-tenth part of the crop had been gathered and the "Black Mould" was discovered. Should the weather continue pleasant and favorable to picking, it was thought that three-quarters of the estimated crop would be gathered in in good condition, but should rain set in, in four days one half the crop would be destroyed. A few bales of new have been received at Utica city and sold at 50c. In old nothing of moment was done.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, September 12, 1866.

FLOUR—Was in good request and firmer, with sales of spring extras at $8 60@11 50, and white winter extra at $12 00@16 50.

WHEAT—Was in active demand, and prices were ½ @c higher, closing at $2 06@2 06 for No. 1; $1 86@1 91 for No 2, according to location, and $1 64@1 64 for rejected spring. No. 1 white winter was quiet at $2 25 @2 60.

CORN—Was active at an advance of 2c, the market closing firm at 84½@86c for No. 1, and 84½